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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/590,722	08/25/2006	Koichi Imamura	2006_1405A	2556
513 7590 04/08/2009 WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P. 1030 15th Street, N.W., Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20005-1503				
EXAMINER				
USELDDING, JOHN E				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/590,722

Applicant(s)

IMAMURA ET AL.

Examiner

JOHN USELDING

Art Unit

1796

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/9/2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 6 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-11 and 13-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

This application contains claim 6 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in the reply filed on 9/22/2008. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-5, 7-11, and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In claim 1 the applicant has claimed the "absence" of three types of compound. The claiming of the complete absence of the compounds is new matter. The previous claim and the specification only support the "substantial absence". The amending from "substantial absence" to "absence" significantly changes the scope of the claims. Also the specification does not teach a substantial absence of all amine compounds, quaternary ammonium salt compounds

and quaternary phosphonium salt compounds. It only teaches the substantial absence of those compounds when they are being used as polymerization catalysts (page 9, lines 1-7). Those types of compounds have many other uses in resins compositions besides polymerization catalysts and the specification does not teach the substantial absence of these compounds when they are being used for other purposes.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 7-8, and 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki et al. (EP 1142954) as evidenced by Hughes (3,575,852).

Regarding claims 1 and 5: Suzuki et al. teach a process for the production of a resin composition comprising 100 parts by weight of a polycarbonate that is preferably aromatic (28, 63) and 0.1 to 50 parts by weight of a silicate filler (63). Suzuki et al. teach that the silicate filler is prepared by introducing an organosilicon compound containing a hydrolysable group or hydroxyl group bonded to a silicon atom having the formula Y_nSiX_{4-n} (46) in a lamellar silicate such as montmorillonite (47-51, 206, 210). Hughes is being used as an evidentiary reference to show that montmorillonite inherently has a cation exchange capacity within the claimed range. Hughes teaches

that montmorillonite has a cation exchange capacity between 80 and 150 milliequivalents/100g (column 3, lines 53-63). Suzuki et al. teach that the in the method of making the resin composition the method of polymerization is not specifically limited (120). They teach that the polycarbonate resin can be made by interfacial polycondensation (30) and that interfacial polycondensation can be used in making the resin compositions when other types of polymers are used (123, Tables 2-2 and 2-3). Suzuki et al. teach polymerization of the polycarbonate in the presence of the phyllosilicate (120-122). Suzuki et al. fail to teach specifically using interfacial polycondensation to make the resin composition with the phyllosilicate when an aromatic polycarbonate is used as the resin. Since Suzuki et al. are open to any method it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used interfacial polycondensation to make the resin composition using aromatic polycarbonate because Suzuki et al. have taught the method can be used to make the prepolymer and the resin composition when other polymers are used. Suzuki et al. does not require the presence of an amine compound, a quaternary ammonium salt compound, or a quaternary phosphonium salt compound in their production method

Regarding claim 2: The description of the polymer precursor formation constitutes product-by-process language in the context of an overall process claim. Process limitations in such claims are not limited to the manipulations of the recited steps, only the structure implied by the steps. "In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially

identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a *prima facie* case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). "When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not." *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the *prima facie* case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed product. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d at 1255, 195 USPQ at 433. See also *Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Suzuki et al. teach that their polymer precursor is made from polyhydric phenols and carbonic acid esters (28). They teach using a carbonate precursor (30). It would have been obvious to select bisphenol A as the polyhydric phenol since Suzuki et al. teach that it is the most typical one used (29, 141). It would have been obvious to select phosgene as the carbonate precursor because Suzuki et al. teach that it is most commonly used since it is easy to obtain (30). Suzuki et al. teach that the reaction occurs in the presence of organic solvent and alkali water (30). Alkali water acts as both the acid binder and the water component of the mixture.

Regarding claim 3: The description of the silicate filler formation constitutes product-by-process language in the context of an overall process claim. Process limitations in such claims are not limited to the manipulations of the recited steps, only the structure implied by the steps. "In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in

structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a *prima facie* case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). "When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not." *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the *prima facie* case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed product. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d at 1255, 195 USPQ at 433. See also *Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Suzuki et al. teach that their silicate is made by dispersing the silicate (component B-2) in a polar solvent and then adding the organo-silane compound (component B-1) (46-49, 94-95, 100).

Regarding claim 4: Suzuki et al. teach that the size of the montmorillonite is on the order of 1 μm (67, 288), which is within the claimed range.

Regarding claim 7: Suzuki et al. teach using particularly preferably 0.5 to 55% by weight of the organo-silane compound (organic content) in the silicate (component B) (106).

Regarding claim 8: Suzuki et al. teach that a mixture of component B with a polar solvent is added to the polymer precursor for polymerization (110-112).

Regarding claim 14: Suzuki et al. teach a resin composition produced by their process (92).

Regarding claim 15: Since Suzuki et al. teach that same process for claim 1 then either the composition of Suzuki et al. intrinsically meets this limitation or the applicant has failed to claim a critical feature of their process that is necessary to meet this limitation.

Claims 9, 10, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki et al. (EP 1142954) as evidenced by Hughes (3,575,852) as applied to claim 1 above further in view of Kricheldorf (Handbook of Polymer Synthesis).

Regarding claim 9: Suzuki et al. and Hughes teach what is listed above. Suzuki et al. fails to teach that the interfacial polycondensation is carried out in an emulsified state. However, Kricheldorf teaches that it is known in the art to perform interfacial polycondensation in an emulsified state (p. 829, paragraph 2) and that interfacial polycondensation may be carried out in a static system (p. 829, paragraph 1). Since Suzuki et al. teach that the method of polymerization is not specifically limited (120) it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have performed the interfacial polycondensation in an emulsified state in a static system that does not substantially cause a shear force.

Regarding claim 10: (I) Suzuki et al. teach that their polymer precursor is made from polyhydric phenols and carbonic acid esters (28). They teach using a carbonate precursor (30). It would have been obvious to select bisphenol A as the polyhydric phenol since Suzuki et al. teach that it is the most typical one used (29, 141). It would have been obvious to select phosgene as the carbonate precursor because Suzuki et

al. teach that it is most commonly used since it is easy to obtain (30). Suzuki et al. teach that the reaction occurs in the presence of organic solvent and alkali water (30). Alkali water acts as both the acid binder and the water component of the mixture. (II) Suzuki et al. teach adding a mixture of component B with a polar solvent (46-49, 94-95, 100). (III) Suzuki et al. teach that the method for mixing the polymerizable prepolymer and the clay dispersion (component B) is not specifically limited (117). Any sort of mixing is going to provide a shear force. This is evidenced by the fact that the applicant has described stirring as a shear force action (24). If one of ordinary skill was going to perform the interfacial polycondensation in an emulsified state as described with reference to claim 9 it would have been obvious to have applied shear force to the mixture at this point to create an emulsion. (IV) Suzuki et al. teach obtaining a resin composition in a solid state (136-138). They teach that when interfacial polymerization is used the water dispersion is removed after the completion of the polymerization (110).

Regarding claim 12: Suzuki et al. do not discuss any shear force that is occurring when they discuss interfacial polymerization (123). It is known in the art that interfacial polymerization can occur in a static system or a stirred mixture. This is evidenced by Kricheldorf (page 829, first paragraph). Since Suzuki et al. is open to any process it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have chosen to conduct the polymerization in a static system.

Regarding claim 13: Suzuki et al. teach washing their isolated residue with water and then drying to obtain a solid state (216, 227).

Claims 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki et al. (EP 1142954), Hughes (3,575,852), and Kricheldorf (Handbook of Polymer Synthesis) as applied to claim 10 above further in view of Mitsunaga et al. (WO 2003/010235). US2004/0030021 is being used as an English language equivalent of WO 2003/010235 since it is a national stage entry of the international application.

Regarding claim 11: Suzuki et al. teach what is listed above. Suzuki et al. fail to teach the step of adding a monohydric phenol. However, Mitsunaga et al. teach that a terminal capping agent is generally used in interfacial polycondensation polymerization to make aromatic polycarbonates to which silicates will be added (47). Mitsunaga et al. teach that this capping agent can be p-tert-butylphenol (47 and 258). Suzuki et al. and Mitsunaga et al. are analogous art because they are both concerned with the same field of endeavor, namely the production of aromatic polycarbonate compositions containing silica using interfacial polycondensation. At the time of the invention a person having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have combined the p-tert-butylphenol terminal stopper of Mitsunaga et al. with the process of Suzuki et al. and would have been motivated to do so because it would stop the polymerization in the preparation of the polymer precursor.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/9/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant has argued that Suzuki et al. do not disclose the absence of an amine compound, a quaternary ammonium salt compound, or a quaternary phosphonium salt compound in their production method. There is nothing in the teaching that requires the presence of those types of compounds. The prior art is not required to specifically teach the exclusion of compounds to be applicable to negative limitations. The mere absence of the compounds or the absence of the necessity of the compounds is sufficient to be applicable prior art.

The applicant has argued that Suzuki et al. do not teach that the interfacial polycondensation is conducted without substantially causing shear force. As shown above it is known in the art to conduct interfacial polycondensation without causing shear force. Even if mixing was used it could still be argued that the shear force is not substantial.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOHN USELDING whose telephone number is (571)270-5463. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 6:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Eashoo can be reached on 571-272-1197. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

John Uselding
Examiner
Art Unit 1796

/Marc S. Zimmer/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1796